TRANSMITTAL FORM (to be used for all correspondence after initial filin	Application Number Filing Date First Named Inventor	A F 2 83 PTO/SEP21 (03-03) Approved for use through 04/30/2003. &MB 0651-0031 and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. 09/848,032 MAY 3, 2001 THOMAS SCOTT GEE 2834 JOSEPH WAKS
Total Number of Pages in This Submission		200 0020
	ENCLOSURES (Check all that	
Document(s)	Drawing(s) Licensing-related Papers Petition Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application Power of Attorney, Revocation Change of Correspondence Addre Terminal Disclaimer Request for Refund CD, Number of CD(s) Remarks ther Enclosure(s): self-stamped postcard.	After Allowance Communication to a Technology Center (TC) Appeal Communication to Board (in this plicated of Appeals and Interferences Appeal Communication to TC (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief) Proprietary Information Status Letter Other Enclosure(s) (please Identify below):
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MAY 15, 2003

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DAPHNE POH

PTO/SB/17 (05-03)

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FEE TRANSMITTAL for FY 2003

Effective 01/01/2003. Patent fees are subject to annual revision.

Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT

MAY 1 9 2003

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Complete if Known				
Application Number	09/848,032			
Filing Date	MAY 3, 2001			
First Named Inventor	THOMAS SCOTT GEE			
Examiner Name	JOSEPH WAKS			
Art Unit	2834			
Attorney Docket No.	200-0325			

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply)	FEE CALCULATION (continued)			
Check Credit card Money Other None	3. ADDITIONAL FEES			
Deposit Account:	Large Entity Small Entity			
Deposit Account 06-1510	Fee Fee Fee Fee Fee Description	Fee Paid		
Number	1051 130 2051 65 Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	1001000		
PORD GLOBAL TECH. LLC Name	1052 50 2052 25 Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet			
The Director is authorized to: (check all that apply)	1053 130 1053 130 Non-English specification			
Charge fee(s) indicated below Credit any overpayments	1812 2,520 1812 2,520 For filing a request for ex parte reexamina	tion		
Charge any additional fee(s) during the pendency of this application	1804 920* 1804 920* Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action			
Charge fee(s) indicated below, except for the filing fee to the above-identified deposit account.	1805 1,840* 1805 1,840* Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action			
FEE CALCULATION	1251 110 2251 55 Extension for reply within first month			
1. BASIC FILING FEE	1252 410 2252 205 Extension for reply within second month			
Large Entity Small Entity	1253 930 2253 465 Extension for reply within third month			
Fee Fee Fee Fee Fee Paid Fee Paid Fee Paid	1254 1,450 2254 725 Extension for reply within fourth month			
1001 750 2001 375 Utility filing fee	1255 1,970 2255 985 Extension for reply within fifth month			
1002 330 2002 165 Design filing fee	1401 320 2401 160 Notice of Appeal			
1003 520 2003 260 Plant filing fee	1402 320 2402 160 Filing a brief in support of an appeal	\$320.00		
1004 750 2004 375 Reissue filing fee	1403 280 2403 140 Request for oral hearing			
1005 160 2005 80 Provisional filing fee	1451 1,510 1451 1,510 Petition to institute a public use proceedir	g		
SUBTOTAL (1) (\$)	1452 110 2452 55 Petition to revive - unavoidable			
2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES FOR UTILITY AND REISSUE	1453 1,300 2453 650 Petition to revive - unintentional			
Fee from	1501 1,300 2501 650 Utility issue fee (or reissue)			
Total Claims	1502 470 2502 235 Design issue fee			
Independent 200	1503 630 2503 315 Plant issue fee			
Claims	1460 130 1460 130 Petitions to the Commissioner			
Large Entity Small Entity	1807 50 1807 50 Processing fee under 37 CFR 1.17(q)			
Fee Fee Fee Fee Description	1806 180 1806 180 Submission of Information Disclosure Strr	t		
Code (\$) Code (\$) 1202 18 2202 9 Claims in excess of 20	8021 40 8021 40 Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)			
1201 84 2201 42 Independent claims in excess of 3	1809 750 2809 375 Filing a submission after final rejection			
1203 280 2203 140 Multiple dependent claim, if not paid	(37 CFR 1.129(a)) 1810 750 2810 375 For each additional invention to be	 		
1204 84 2204 42 ** Reissue independent claims	examined (37 CFR 1.129(b))			
over original patent	1801 750 2801 375 Request for Continued Examination (RC	≣)		
1205 18 2205 9 ** Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent	1802 900 1802 900 Request for expedited examination of a design application			
SUBTOTAL (2) (\$)	Other fee (specify)	<u> </u>		
**or number previously paid, if greater; For Reissues, see above	*Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid SUBTOTAL (3) (\$) 33	20.00		

SUBMITTED BY

Name (Print/Type)

Signature

(Complete (if applicable)

Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)

28,008

Telephone 734-214-7670

Date MAY 15, 2003

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:

Thomas Scott Gee

Serial No.

09/848,032

Filed:

May 3, 2001

For:

FAIL SAFE ENGINE COOLING CONTROL ALGORITHM

FOR HYBRID ELECTRIC VEHICLES

Group Art Unit:

2834

Examiner:

Joseph Waks

Attorney Docket No.:

200-0325

BRIEF ON APPEAL

Honorable Director of Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

May 15, 2003

Sir:

1. Real Party In Interest

The real party in interest to this appeal is the named assignee, Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Michigan 48121.

2. Related Appeals and Interferences

There are no other known appeals or interferences which would have a bearing on, or be influenced by, the present appeal.

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3. Status of Claims

Claims 1-14 were initially presented to the examiner for consideration. In response to an Office Action dated 6/27/2002, Claims 1 – 14 were cancelled and Claims 15 – 18 were added. As a result of an Office Action dated November 15, 2002, independent Claims 15 and 18 were amended. Claims 15-18 are on appeal. They are reproduced in APPENDIX I.

4. Status of Amendments

A Request for Reconsideration was filed on March 13, 2003 in response to the final Office Action of January 16, 2003. According to an Advisory Action dated April 18, 2003, this Request for Reconsideration was considered but was deemed by the Examiner to fail to place the application in condition for allowance.

5. <u>Summary of the Invention</u>

The present invention provides a fail-safe engine cooling control method and system for a hybrid electric vehicle (HEV) when the engine temperature exceeds a predetermined calibratable level such as when a vehicle cooling system fails.

In the event of an overheating condition, the engine is shut off if sufficient traction battery power is available to run with the electric motor. In the further event, however, that the engine is overheated, AND the traction battery is depleted, the engine will be operated on alternating cylinders, so as to allow the vehicle to continue moving. Thus, it is seen that the vehicle is always available for operation, notwithstanding a dead traction battery and an overheated engine.

6. <u>Issues to be Decided</u>

Whether Claims 15 - 18 are properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kitada et al (JP 406048189 A) in view of Gopp et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,555,871).

7. <u>Grouping of Claims</u>

All claims stand or fall together.

8. Argument

The Examiner has rejected Claims 15 - 18 under 35 U.S. C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kitada et al (JP 406048189 A) in view of Gopp et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,555,871). He asserts that "Kitada et al. disclose a hybrid vehicle comprising: an internal combusion engine 1, an electric traction motor 8, a storage battery 7, a battery charge state detector 6, an engine temperature sensor 5, a vehicle system controller 4, 9 receiving temperature and battery state of charge signal, an engine control unit 4 operating the engine in a fail-safe mode when the engine temperature exceeds a predetermined threshold and halting the engine and powering the vehicle solely with the traction motor if the battery state of charge is greater than a predetermined temperature (sic; emphasis is added) threshold. However, Kitada et al. do not disclose an engine controller operating the engine on alternating cylinders when the engine temperature exceeds the predetermined temperature threshold and the battery state of charge is less than the predetermined charge threshold.

Gropp (sic) et al. disclose the engine controller operating the engine on alternating cylinders when the engine temperature exceeds the predetermined temperature threshold for the purpose of protecting the engine from overheating under low load condition or the cooling system failure."

The Examiner concludes that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to design the hybrid vehicle as taught by Kitada et al. and to provide the engine controller operating the engine on alternating cylinders when the engine temperature exceeds the predetermined temperature threshold as taught by Gopp et al. for the purpose of protecting the engine from overheating when the traction motoro cannot replace the engine because the battery state of charge is less than the predetermined charge threshold and is unable to feed the motor.

Although it is not known why the Examiner refers in the underscored language to a temperature threshold for the traction battery, his rejection is improper on this and other grounds and should be reversed because neither Kitada, nor Gopp, whether taken singly, or in combination, either teach or suggest the claimed invention.

As noted above, Applicant's system keeps the vehicle moving even when the battery is dead and the engine is overheated, by operating the engine on alternating cylinders. What do Kitada and Gopp teach? Kitada teaches shutting down the engine if the battery is dead and the engine is overheated. Gopp, which is assigned to the assignee of the present invention, teaches operating an engine on alternating cylinders if the engine is overheated, but is devoid of any reference to a hybrid vehicle having both electric and I.C. engine propulsion.

The problem with the Examiner's rejection is simple: Kitada teaches shutting down the engine during a condition (overheated engine & dead traction battery), wherein the Applicant maintains engine power by using alternating cylinder operation. Taken together, Kitada and Gopp are devoid of any teaching that this could or should be done. Rather, the Examiner has engaged in hindsight reconstruction of Applicant's invention by plucking from Gopp the idea of running an engine on alternating cylinders. This rejection is without merit and should not stand.

9. Conclusion

The Examiner's prior art rejection of Claims 15 – 18 should be reversed.

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. §1.192, this Appeal Brief is being filed in triplicate together with a Fee Transmittal for \$320.00.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that the enclosed Appeal Brief is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail, postage prepaid, in an envelope addressed to Mail Stop Appeal Brief – Patents, Commissioner of Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on this <u>15</u> day of May 2003.

Daphne Poh

APPENDIX I

15. A hybrid electric vehicle (HEV) comprising:

an internal combustion engine;

an electric traction motor;

a storage battery for furnishing power to the traction motor;

an engine temperature sensor;

a battery state of charge indicator;

a vehicle system controller (VSC) for receiving a temperature signal from the engine temperature sensor and a state of charge signal from the battery state of charge indicator; and

an engine control unit operated by the VSC, with the engine control unit being directed to operate the engine in a fail-safe mode in the event that the engine temperature exceeds a predetermined temperature threshold, with said engine controller halting the engine and powering the vehicle solely with the traction motor if the battery state of charge is greater than a predetermined charge threshold, and with said engine controller operating the engine on alternating cylinders in the event that the engine temperature exceeds the predetermined temperature threshold and the battery state of charge is less than said predetermined charge threshold.

- 16. A fail-safe engine cooling system according to Claim 15, wherein said VSC directs the engine controller to operate the engine on alternating cylinders when the speed of the HEV exceeds a predetermined speed threshold and the engine temperature exceeds said predetermined temperature threshold.
- 17. A fail-safe engine cooling system according to Claim 15, wherein said VSC directs the engine controller to operate the engine on alternating cylinders when an air conditioning system incorporated in the HEV is operating and the engine temperature exceeds said predetermined temperature threshold. Claim 16 to read as follows:

18. A method for operating an engine in a hybrid electric vehicle having both an internal combustion engine and a traction motor, with said method comprising the steps of: measuring an operating temperature of the engine;

measuring a state of charge of an electric storage device connected to said traction motor; and

in the event that said operating temperature exceeds a predetermined temperature threshold and said state of charge is less than a predetermined charge threshold, operating the engine on alternating cylinders so as to lower the operating temperature of the engine, and in the further event that said operating temperature exceeds the predetermined temperature threshold and said state of charge is greater than the predetermined charge threshold, powering the vehicle solely with the traction motor.

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